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The rest of the book is given over to a consideration of rural social institutions. A stirring plea is made for rural leadership—a leadership now so difficult to obtain because practically all of the students and graduates of agricultural colleges, normal schools, and universities settle in cities or semi-urban communities. There is little hope, in fact, that the product of the higher institutions can be retained in the country. Hence, “the task of securing this qualified leadership is gigantic and rural improvement, in view of its scarcity, almost appears as a remote dream.” The solution apparently rests in part in arousing farmers who are most successful in farm management to a sense of leadership. It is likewise imperative that rural institutions not only impart technical knowledge, but also infuse “ideals of heroism and attainment which are not foreign to the country and which will not have to be imported to the city to be realized.”

The author manifests thorough familiarity with the literature of his subject; and only in occasional instances does he rely on source materials rather than first-hand knowledge in handling his theme. As an example of the latter, under “Backward Communities” the discussion of mountain whites is descriptive of conditions which existed ten or twenty years ago rather than today. Mention of the rapid evolution taking place in this type of backward community would have atoned.

Professor Gillette has succeeded in supplying a good text for use in colleges or in agricultural and normal schools. A timely and interesting preface is written by George E. Vincent.

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NEW BOOKS

ARMSTRONG, D. B., SCHNEIDER, F., and DUBLIN, L. I. *Methods of investigation in social and health problems: The necessity for health standards; some shortcomings of socio-sanitary investigations; the application of the statistical method to public health research.* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1916. Pp. 24.)

ARONOVICI, C. *The social survey.* (Philadelphia: Harper Press. 1916. Pp. 255. \$1.25.)

This little volume is the first attempt to present in book form the purposes, scope, and methods of the social survey. For this reason, if for no other, it represents a significant development in the rapidly growing literature of community surveys. The book itself, as the author states in the preface, is an enlargement of his pamphlet *Knowing One's Own Community* published by the department of

social and public service of the American Unitarian Association. In presenting the material in this new form the purpose of the author is merely "to present to the reader broad outlines of general investigation" on the ground that "a guide for social survey work that would cover the whole field of surveys and include a discussion of technique required for an efficient collection, classification, and interpretation of social facts, is beyond the scope of this book."

The following titles of the main divisions of the work will indicate its range: the meaning of the survey; general considerations; character of the community; the city plan; local government; suffrage; industry; health; leisure; education; welfare agencies; crime; statistical facts and the survey; social legislation and the survey; the facts and the people; a social program. Each main heading is subdivided into topics. Under each topic are generalities in regard to its nature and importance and a questionnaire of pertinent and suggestive inquiries. Schedule forms are presented only in the case of family budgets, housing, and institutional equipment.

The volume gives evidence of rather hasty composition. Its workmanship is distinctly inferior to the grade which the writer has maintained in special articles. Current platitudes too frequently appear as substitutes for clear thinking. Many needlessly involved and cumbersome sentences are to be found in the book. An example of this "sentence jumble" is the definition of "industry" (p. 58). The book gives little or no evidence of any utilization of the numerous reports of social surveys. A noticeable deficiency is the absence of even a brief resumé of the social survey movement.

The merits, rather than the deficiencies, of the book are likely to impress the majority of its readers. The section on housing is an exceptionally good piece of work. Well-selected charts provide striking illustrations. The material on the subject of planning for the survey, and on the methods of securing social action after the survey contain many common-sense suggestions of value to communities and survey workers. The bibliography is of service not only for its representative enumeration of surveys, but also for the classified selection of books. There is, however, no acknowledgment of the author's evident indebtedness to the *Bibliography of the Social Survey*, published by the Department of Surveys and Exhibits of the Russell Sage Foundation.

ERNEST W. BURGESS.

AYRES, L. P. *The Cleveland school survey. Summary volume.* (Cleveland, O.: The Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation. 1917. Pp. 363.)

Chapters on "The school and the immigrant" and "Financing the public schools."

BATES, F. G. *City planning.* Information bulletin no. 8. (Indianapolis: Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information. 1916. Pp. 31.)

A discussion of regulation of private property. Considers height of buildings, area limitations, offensive uses, zoning, private coöpera-

tion, and subdivisions. The financial problems of city planning are examined. There is a bibliography.

BENSON, T. B. *A treatise on the Virginia prohibition act.* (Charlottesville, Va.: L. F. Smith and W. F. Souder, Jr. 1916. Pp. 197. \$2.50.)

BRADLEY, F. S. and SHERBON, F. B. *How to conduct a children's health conference.* Miscellaneous series no. 9. (Washington: Children's Bureau. 1917. Pp. 24.)

CARBAUGH, H. C. *Human welfare work in Chicago.* (Chicago: McClurg. 1917. Pp. 260. \$1.50.)

DURELL, F. *Fundamental sources of efficiency.* (Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1917. \$2.50.)

ELLIS, H. *Essays in war time; further studies in the task of social hygiene.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1917. Pp. 252. \$1.50.)

Readers not familiar with Havelock Ellis' writings, especially his *Task of Social Hygiene*, will find this a stimulating, although a somewhat choppy volume. To others the book will neither add to nor detract from Mr. Ellis' reputation as a keen and constructive critic of modern social problems. The essays are all brief, the first seven dealing with various moral and evolutionary aspects of war, the last three with the birth rate in its moral aspects, and the rest with various phases of public health, eugenics, and the relation between the sexes. The essay on Birth Control is eminently sane and well considered, and is, together with the proposal for the nationalization of medical service, the real contribution of the book.

A. B. WOLFE.

GALPIN, C. J. *The country church an economic and social force.* (Madison: Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin. 1917. Pp. 48.)

HAINES, T. H. *The increasing cost of crime in Ohio.* (Columbus: Ohio Board of Administration. 1916. Pp. 10.)

HARRISON, S. M. *Community action through surveys.* (New York: Department of Surveys and Exhibits. Russell Sage Foundation. 1916. Pp. 29. 10c.)

Probably the best statement, to date, of the characteristics and results of the social survey. The survey, according to the writer, "is an implement for more intelligent democracy, its chief characteristics being: the careful investigation, analysis, and interpretation of the facts of social problems; the recommendations and outlining of action based on the facts, and the acquainting and educating of the community not only to conditions found but to the corrective and preventive measures to be adopted."

The Springfield (Illinois) survey, of which the writer was director, is described as an illustrative example of survey organization, methods, and results. The telling enumeration of fifty specific accomplishments of survey recommendations in this city indicates

the value of this new means of community education for social action.

ERNEST W. BURGESS.

LIT, J. S. R. *Twelfth report of the Henry Phipps Institute for the study, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis. Storage, handling, and sale of food inspection service in Philadelphia.* (Philadelphia: Henry Phipps Institute. 1916. Pp. 94.)

LUTZ, R. R. *Wage earning and education.* Cleveland education survey. (Cleveland, O.: The Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation. 1916. Pp. 208. 50c.)

MACDONALD, A. *War and criminal anthropology.* (Washington: Superintendent of Documents. 1917. Pp. 39.)

MACLEAN, A. M. *Women workers and society.* (Chicago: McClurg. 1916. Pp. 135. 50c.)

MANGOLD, G. B. *Public treatment of drunkenness in St. Louis.* (St. Louis, Mo.: Washington Univ. 1916. Pp. 38.)

NOLEN, J. *More houses for Bridgeport. Report to the Chamber of Commerce, Bridgeport, Conn.* (Bridgeport: Chamber of Commerce. Aug., 1916.)

Seventy-four Bridgeport manufacturers reported to Dr. Nolen that 2260 of their employees were in need of better housing and that housing accommodations should be constructed for 14,000 more persons because especially of the expansion of munition industries. The wages of men needing housing accommodations range from \$13 to \$27.50. Over two thirds of the workers to be housed are foreign born or of foreign parentage, and about 60 per cent are married. Mr. Nolen recommends the establishment of a Bridgeport Housing Company with a capital of \$1,000,000, and urges large-scale construction of single-family dwellings for sale. Photographs and plans are offered of cottage dwellings constructed by various American companies for their employees. A "List of low cost housing developments in the United States," compiled by Robert L. Davison from material deposited in the Social Ethics Department of Harvard University, is submitted.

J. F.

PRINZING, F. *Epidemics resulting from wars.* A publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1916. Pp. ix, 340. 7s. 6d.)

RICHARDSON, A. W. *The nation and alcohol.* (London: The Student Christian Movement. 1917.)

ROMAN, F. W. *The industrial and commercial schools of the United States and Germany: a comparative study.* (New York: Putnam. 1916. Pp. 382.)

RUSSELL, B. A. W. *Principles of social reconstruction.* (London: Allen & Unwin. 1916. Pp. 251.)

An American edition, published by the Century Company, has the title, "Why men fight." Topics covered are: the principle of

growth, the state, war as an institution, property, education, marriage and the population question, religion and the churches, what we can do.

SAFFORD, M. V. *Influence of occupation on health during adolescence. Report of the physical examination of 679 male minors under 18 in the cotton industries of Massachusetts.* Public health bulletin, no. 78. (Washington: United States Public Health Service. 1916. Pp. 51.)

SCHNEIDER, F., JR. *Relative values in public health work.* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1916. Pp. 10. 10c.)

SEASHORE, C. E. *A child welfare research station.* (Iowa City: State University of Iowa. 1917. Pp. 18.)

SHEPHERD, R. P. *Essentials of community efficiency.* (Chicago: The Abingdon Press. 1916. Pp. 273.)

A collection and revision of material presented by the author in public lectures on community betterment. His aim is "to put all the principles of community efficiency in a human setting and to do this in a way which would be both readable and challenging to the leaders of local sentiment." In this task of stating community problems, of applying efficiency tests, of suggesting constructive action based upon modern social theory and experience, all in language non-technical and stimulating, the writer is surprisingly successful; due in part, no doubt, to the fact that the subject-matter has stood the severe test of the popular audience.

While the volume is not addressed to the academic group, the sociologist will be interested in a reference to the central idea which is the organizing principle of the book. This thesis is that the welfare of the community rests upon the efficient organization of its group interests. Each group interest in itself is regarded as a smaller community within the larger inclusive community. The following chapter headings indicate the development of this conception: the educational community, the child community, the youth community, the parent community, the religious community, the commercial community, the industrial community, the agricultural community, the social community, the political community. Extensive use of this book as a manual for study clubs in villages, towns, and smaller cities is recommended as a valuable first step in community organization.

ERNEST W. BURGESS.

TILLYARD, F. *Legal hints for social workers.* Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. (London: National Union of Women Workers. 1916. Pp. 64.)

WALTER, H. R. *Investigations of industries in New York City, 1905-1915; a list of published reports.* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1916. Pp. 24. 10c.)

WARD, H. F. *The living wage a religious necessity.* (Philadelphia: American Baptist Pub. Soc. 1916. Pp. 24. 10c.)

WEEKS, A. D. *The psychology of citizenship*. (Chicago: McClurg. 1916. Pp. 152. 50c.)

A review of mental traits as against a background of civic economic questions, following these topics; Civic demands upon intelligence; social inertia; the limits of attention; forms of distraction; the effect of machinery upon the mind; the spirit of labor; the control of suggestion; civic publicity and the voter; the legal mind; views of property; a sense of humanity.

WEIDENSALL, J. *The mentality of the criminal woman; a comparative study of the criminal woman, the working girl, and the efficient working woman in a series of mental and physical tests*. (Baltimore: Warwick and York. 1916. Pp. 332.)

WILSON, J. L., editor. *Questions of the hour: social, economic, industrial study outlines based on twenty-two volumes in the Debaters' Handbook series*. (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson Co. 1916. Pp. 30. 25c.)

YEOMANS, A. B., editor. *City residential land development: studies in planning. Competitive plans for subdividing a typical quarter section of land in the outskirts of Chicago*. (Chicago: City Club. 1917. Pp. 138.)

Commercial prostitution in New York City; a comparison between 1912, 1915, and 1916. (New York: The Bureau of Social Hygiene. 1916. Pp. 16.)

Employment for the handicapped. A selected bibliography. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1917. Pp. 3.)

Fourth annual report of the chief of the Children's Bureau to the Secretary of Labor. (Washington: Superintendent of Documents. 1916. Pp. 27.)

Maternity and child welfare. (London: Local Government Board. 1916. 2d.)

The progress of housing reform in Brooklyn. (Brooklyn: Brooklyn Tenement House Committee. 1916. Pp. 47.)

The three-family house problem together with various other local problems of construction and of inspection to be met by legislative changes is given consideration by the committee. The last twenty-eight pages contain a valuable statistical study of "Land overcrowding in Brooklyn," by Herbert S. Swan. The tables deal with the density of population in different types of tenements, number of families per lot and per acre, and heights of tenements.

J. F.

Saving the children. (London: National Health Society. 1916. 1s.)

Social service organization in Ohio. (Columbus: State Board of Health. 1915.)

Includes a list of state organizations, with the purpose of each.

Women's Municipal League of Boston, Department of Housing bulletin, vol. VII, no. 3. (Boston: Woman's Municipal League. 1916. Pp. 79.)

This report is the outgrowth of many years of continuous and careful inspection of old dwellings by the Department of Housing of the Women's Municipal League. The interest of the department centers upon questions of sanitation and maintenance of dwellings, housing problems faced by health departments and not those of building or city planning departments. The report is written to arouse popular indignation and immediate action for betterment of the sanitary conditions. The illustrations of existing housing conditions are exceptionally well chosen.

J. F.

A year book of the church and social service in the United States. (New York: Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. 1916. Pp. 254. 50c.)

Insurance and Pensions

NEW BOOKS

ALEXANDER, W. *The successful agent, practical hints for the seller of life insurance*. (Chicago: Spectator Co. 1917. Pp. viii, 215. \$2.)

GEPHART, W. F. *Principles of insurance*. Vol. I, *Life*. Vol. II, *Fire*. (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. xi, 385; xi, 332. \$1.50 each.)
To be reviewed.

HARBURGH, C. H. *The industrial claim adjuster*. (Chicago: Spectator Co. 1916. Pp. 129. \$1.)

JONES, J. P. *Workmen's compensation*. (Tucson: Univ. of Arizona. 1917. Pp. 19.)

Gives some comparative details of the provisions in the various states and a fuller outline of the Arizona law.

JOSEPH, E. S. *The Joseph system for keeping accounts and records of fire insurance agencies*. (Harrisburg, Pa.: Pub. House of United Evangelical Church. 1916. Pp. 13.)

POTTS, R. M. *Addresses and papers on insurance*. (Springfield: Printed by authority of the state of Illinois. 1917.)

An address on "The altruistic utilitarianism of insurance" which deals with the history and general theory of insurance is printed first in this collection and is followed by groups of addresses on mutual and fraternal insurance, workmen's compensation, life insurance, social insurance, vital conservation, fire insurance reform, and recommendations concerning insurance legislation.

SMITH, H. W. *Talks with life insurance agents*. (Chicago: Spectator Co. 1917. Pp. 153. \$1.50.)

WILSON, A. E. *Workmen's compensation and employers' liability acts*. (Chicago: La Salle Extension Univ. 1917. Pp. 86.)

Although issued as part of a "complete course of study of the